

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1894.

THE INCOME TAX.

We think that the Democrats of the House are acting very unwisely in insisting that the income tax shall be tied to the Wilson bill. It is not necessary to charge that there is a secret purpose to defeat the new tariff—though such a suspicion would not be an unnatural one—but it certainly may be said that the income tax people are betraying a disregard of consequences so reckless as to indicate a willingness to postpone indefinitely the day of tariff reform. We know that many earnest and honest tariff reformers are earnestly and honestly in favor of an income tax. But suppose they can not get it? And suppose, further, that in their ill-advised attempts to reach that result they make it impossible to remove any of the tax burdens which now rest upon the shoulders of the American people? What answer will they make to their outraged constituents? Do they for a moment imagine that they will escape punishment?

The question then, as it presents itself to us, is not whether or not we shall have an income tax, but whether or not the Wilson bill will go through the Senate. The Republicans understand the situation. They are opposed to the income tax on principle, so they will not vote for it, but they know that it will prove a serious, if not an insurmountable obstacle in the pathway of tariff reform, so they refuse to help the Democrats beat it, but sit silent in their seats while their adversaries are putting the rope about their own necks. Is there nothing suggestive in this? The Republicans will vote against the completed measure, of course; but they will not vote against the proposition to saddle the income tax upon the tariff bill. They know, as every one else knows—or should know—that the Wilson bill will have a hard road to travel through the Senate. That body is full of attorneys of protected interests, and of stockholders in industries which have many favors to ask of the Government. The men who live on taxes understand this, and they are even now marshalling their hosts for an assault upon the Senate. The wool men, the iron men, the coal men and the ore men will make the fight of their lives. And they will find many sympathizers in the Senate—and this will be especially true if the bill contains a tax upon senatorial incomes.

If there were any question of principle involved, the case would be different. But there is no such question at stake, or rather, if there is, the principle is against the proposed tax. It can only be defended on the ground of necessity, and there is no necessity for it. As we have many times pointed out there is a revenue of \$40,000,000 a year in sugar which it is foolish to throw away. McKinley threw it away because it was a revenue tax and one which is easily collectible without hurting the consumer or helping the trust. This duty should be reimposed. It is a revenue duty, as distinct as it goes—where it should be the Treasury. The people have a right to expect that a party which professes to believe in a tariff for revenue only will take advantage of every opportunity to put their creed into practice. The Democrats are not logically and in honor bound to tax sugar. There are other articles which are fit subjects for taxation. Bank checks, for instance, would easily stand a tax, and such a tax would be self-collecting. Every man who has a bank account can afford to pay two cents for every check he draws against it. This tax and all other internal taxes were made the excuse for the high tariff duties which were supposed to be compensatory. Senator Allison said in 1870:

This large internal revenue tax was made the excuse and cause of the advance of the tariff of July 14, 1862, and June 20, 1864. I quote the language yesterday of the then chairman of the committee on ways and means in 1863, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, himself a protectionist, and certainly in favor of the protection of the great interest of Pennsylvania iron. He made a pledge upon this floor in 1862 that those additions of duties upon manufactured articles in this country were made necessary because of the internal revenue taxes.

If protective duties are, as they were confessedly intended to be, compensatory for the internal taxes, then there can be no injustice in imposing a few of those latter taxes, which have, with the exception of the whisky and tobacco tax, almost all been swept away, while the tariff duties have been enormously increased.

We are aware that the income tax was one of the internal taxes levied during the war. But it was a bad tax then. Mr. David A. Wells, perhaps our best authority on economic subjects, shows, in the January Forum, that in 1869, under a law assessing all incomes over \$1,000, there were only 254,617 persons out of a population of 37,000,000 who acknowledged the receipt of a taxable income. The exemption was

raised in 1872 to \$2,000; and the number of people who made a return of a taxable income had fallen to 72,949 out of a population of 39,000,000. Is not this a ridiculous showing? Yet it is the teaching of experience, and a recent experience, too. As Mr. Wells says, there was

A presumption that every one of the 38,927,051 who did not pay, and was made subject to inquiry by the officials in respect to his income, made oath that he was not in receipt from wages, salary, interest or profits of an income liable to taxation in excess of \$2,000. From an economic point of view it would be a misnomer to call such a result "taxation"; from a moral point of view its characterization as "appealing" would not be inappropriate.

This tax then being, as it is impolitic, and there being no necessity for it, is it not madness to attempt to incorporate an income tax in it? Even should the bill go through in spite of this handicap, it would be discredited. The American people are not fond of the tax-gatherer and his inquisitorial methods. They do not care to take the world into their confidence in regard to their business operations. It was a difficult matter to get them to answer the questions asked by the census agents when there was no taxation, except indirectly, involved. Many a man is willing to reveal information as to his gross receipts which would be dumb as an oyster about his net income.

We hope the Democrats will reconsider their ill-advised action. Let them tax sugar, bank checks, patent medicines and other articles of this sort which will suggest themselves to the student of taxation. But now that they have a chance to lift some of the load of tariff taxes which are crushing the life out of our industries, it would be folly to throw that chance away. And that is what they seem bent upon doing.

WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

YESTERDAY'S papers brought news of a beautiful riot in Pennsylvania. As our McKinley contemporary said in its lurid headlines, it was only the old story of "men drive and Slavs who marched from place to place applying the torch and committing all kinds of excesses." These men are the constituents of Mr. Brosius, who said, in discussing the coal tax the other day, that "free coal would leave his constituents naked and defenseless." In discussing these remarkable words, we called attention to the fact that those constituents had always been paid miserable wages, and that American labor in the Pennsylvania mines had been largely displaced by foreigners. And now we find that this new outbreak, which is only the last of a long line of similar occurrences, is the work of Huns and Slavs.

Such things as this reveal the frightful hypocrisy of the whole protection business. American labor is uniformly sacrificed to the cupidity of American capital. We tax the necessities of life, which American labor must have, at the highest rate, and those in whose interests these scandalous taxes are levied, import Huns and Slavs by the shipload to take the places of Americans who have been guilty of the crime of thinking that they were entitled to some of the benefits of protection. We keep out the goods and let in the men who produce them, and call that protection of American labor. More than that, the men who are thrown out of employment in Germany and England and Russia have to come and do some of the work of the coal mines, and so depress the labor market. Whereupon the McKinleyites go into raptures of delight. We think American laborers understand how they have been swindled. And we believe that they understand what Mr. Brosius means when he whines about his constituents. They are Huns and Slavs who have been brought here by the millionaires who are now bullying Congress in the hope that they can force it to tax clothes and warmth in their own interest.

AS TO STREET-CAR FARES.

IT IS true, as reported, that Mayor Denny is contemplating an attempt to modify the franchise granted to the City Railway Company with reference to the fares, we have to say that he will make a thoroughgoing mistake. This matter was discussed in all its phases at the time the franchise was offered by the city. While we do not think the terms asked by the city were the best in every particular, we do think that they were in the right direction, and the acceptance by the City company being an improvement on them it is hypocritical, if not malevolent, to attempt to better them. The Mayor's movement is exceedingly ill-timed. The street-car question is in the courts. The thing to be decided is the life of the existing company and the right of the new franchise to go into operation. Any attempt to disturb this situation by a meddlesome effort toward reduced fares or any thing else is not the part of good sense and may easily bear the construction of an effort to defeat the uncommonly favorable franchise which the city has secured and of which it may have the benefit according as the courts shall decide. It is true that the Republican platform on which Mayor Denny was elected spoke about reduced street-car fares. It is also true that in the campaign the deciding question was the enforcement of law, and that it was accepted on all sides that whichever side should win would mean no difference with reference to the street-car question, Mr. Denny had better leave it there. He is not called on for this foolish and impracticable attempt to have fares reduced. He can make nothing and mar much. He should devote his attention to guarding zealously the city's interests in the pending suit. The franchise to the City Company is one of the most favorable ever secured by any city. If the court's decision be such that we may realize on it Indianapolis will be in splendid shape. A movement toward three-cent fares, or toward any amendment of that franchise means mischief and nothing else. The Mayor had better keep his hands off.

JUSTICE BREWER'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

THE fact that our Federal Supreme Court justices dwell so apart from the ordinary currents of life makes a speech which Justice Brewer delivered at Boston last week the more remarkable for its poor taste. The occasion was a dinner of the Boston alumni of Yale. After the speech Justice Brewer became alarmed, and went personally to the reporters present to suppress the reference to ex-President Hayes, of whom he spoke thus:

In such a time we need men of thorough scholarship, who add to their wisdom derived from observation all the comes from accumu-

lated experience of centuries. When you are not very ill you may send safely for a faithful doctor, but when the battle of life rages fiercely within your frame you need an educated physician. A pettifogger will do for a plebeian, but it takes a twenty-five thousand-dollar lawyer to be a successful counsel for a great railroad corporation. Even Mrs. Hayes's husband could make a respectable President in time of peace, but it took Lincoln—gentle, great, sad—to pilot the Nation through the terrific times and the horrors of the civil war.

Even a stump speaker in time of political heat would hardly venture on a remark so cheap as this. That the occasion was semi-private does not mitigate the Justice's offense against good taste or make less execrable the abandonment of a dignity which members of his court have always carried into all the affairs of life. It is not surprising that Mr. Brewer was desirous of preventing the publication of his speech as spoken. It was a thing for him to be heartily ashamed of. It would be unbecoming for a member of the Nation's highest court to criticize any public officer in such fashion, but when the object of comment was an incumbent of the office of President, a gentleman whose recent death directed attention anew to merits which had been too scantily recognized in his lifetime, the offense is great enough without considering the ill-bred fashion in which it was spoken.

A fine sense of the functions of the judicial office should prevent the interpreter and maker of law in a court of final appeal from touching on matters which might in some form come before him for adjudication. Judge Brewer referred slightly to a number of questions which have been or are likely to be before the Supreme Court. He said:

This is an age of cranks, who in ignorance of the teachings of the past think they have evolved out of their lunatic consciousness some scheme for the redemption of man and the reformation of society. Some of the schemes are amusing; some full of peril. In ancient times there was but one Satan's ass. Now they are so numerous the air is heavy with their braying. They advise us to make the State a dram-shop, to solve financial problems by wading hither-deep in blood, to partition anarchist murderers, to fill the mouths of hungry women and children by long-continued strikes, to divide the school money between different denominational bodies, license houses of bad repute, and to put a tag on the Chinaman in order to protect the American laborer from him. "Looking backward" is the beautifullest of future.

In the good humor of the after-dinner hour a man might be pardoned for careless utterance, but Mr. Brewer read from a typewritten manuscript this astounding speech, making no change except in the wording of the paragraph about ex-President Hayes, which was spoken as above given. His toast was, "Has Alma Mater Lost Her Place?" which, in the light of this address, is the least bit suggestive.

It's two to one that the Senate will make a spectacle of itself over the Wilson bill.

The Bell telephone patent has expired, but the company wants to increase its capital by \$10,000,000. This does not indicate that it intends to ring off.

This recent incident was not the first in which the Khedive has spoken offensively to England. A few more such breaks would get him into trouble—but then, he says he never said it.

This city is thrifty and prosperous to an unusual degree. The law under which which improvements are made is such as to entail no hardship. We must advance. Who would today take up the few miles of asphalt streets that we have and relegate us to the day of mud roads and bowdlered abominations? The decrease in the value of property and in the rate of rents would be many times more than all our improvements have cost. We must go ahead, wisely but rapidly. This year should see so much sewer work done, so many paved streets put down as to enable us to take a stand among the cities of the country.

This young German Emperor has made himself so popular by the reconciliation with Bismarck that he can probably get another increase of the army voted.

It seems strange that the rioting strikers in the Pennsylvania coal-fields have not fastened on the "protection" they have been given all these years.

Mr. Lodge in his recent speech in the Senate opposing the repeal of the Federal election law, spoke, in terms none too strong, of the scandalous performance of John Y. McKane, of Gravesend. And yet McKane has had in much the same way in a Senate vote, when he cut the vote of his halli almost solidly for Mr. Harrison, and when the Federal election law was in full force. Again in 1892, with that law administered by Republicans, Mr. McKane "fixed" things for Mr. Cleveland. All this being true it is difficult to see what Mr. McKane has to do with the case.

And now the Emperor is to return Bismarck's visit. Really Germany is being reunited.

The Wilson bill will go to the Senate this week. Then the long, tedious processes of senatorial dignity will begin.

The Slavs, Huns and other foreigners who are now rioting in the mining fields of Pennsylvania, were brought here to lower the wages of American labor. That is how the mine owners profited by high protection to give their employees an increase of wages!

It is said that Mr. Peckham can not possibly be confirmed. We fear that this is true. The Senate represents little else than the whims and grudges of individual Senators. As David B. Hill happens to be a Senator-to-be, the everlasting chains of the great State of New York—his pleasure will probably be the controlling influence. But the gentlemen should be forced to stand up and be counted. Any agreement for a vote vote should be smashed. The dispatches bring word that there are many Democrats who want to vote against Peckham, but "as they do not desire to go upon record as antagonizing the President," they do not want a yes and my vote. We say that any agreement to such an effect is distinctly immoral. The coward should be smoked out. It has come to a pretty pass when a justice of the Supreme Court must belong not only to a certain political party, but to a certain faction of that party. The country has a right to know the names of the Senators who vote in favor of this unspeakable theory of government.

The Republicans in the House will not seek to delay the passage of the Wilson bill by voting to send it back to the committee. Would that the Senate would be so considerate!

In the oil-burning machine for locomotives, which was described in The News recently, turns out to be a success, what is to become of the coalminers when the diminished demand for coal will throw out of employment? We think that the inventor should be turned over to the tender mercies of Major McKinley.

It is unsafe to advocate any measure because one else opposes it. But we note with apprehension that Tammany Hall is fighting the income tax.

It snows, we say, when ships of cloud, borne on winter winds that bear them ill, through crash and to the earth, their snowy cargoes spill.

The Thought.

How sadly with this age I disagree; With future world, or stretching gloomy out, Sluggish yet feverish it seems to me. Brushed down the weight of knowledge and of doubt.

By our forefathers' faults made sadly wise, Stronger rails from all our broken ships we make; But like a vast beheld 'neath alien skies, We gaze on life, and care not to partake.

Athletes tired out before the fight's begun, Indifferent to good and ill we are; We see men rise and fall, and yet not one Excites our hatred or provokes our care.

Thus some frail plant that in a hothouse grows, Chafes not the eye nor gives the scent perfume; Grieved by an insect which doth naught displease, It dies of age when it should be in bloom.

By constant study we have worn away, Illusions sweet that used our hearts to cheer; We see men rise and fall, and yet not one Excites our hatred or provokes our care.

The brimming cup we scarcely touch at all, Though in which the gods delight have shed; Our powerless thirst of wine makes bitter And missing love we drink disgust instead.

Art is a phantom, poetry is dead; 'Tis stupid to admire. Though from our Enthusiasm has not wholly fled; We needs must stifle it with studious arts.

To our teeth's edge our laughter scarce doth go, Ourselves before they reach our eyes are dried, Hatred and love no longer do we know; Stronger sentiments that with our fathers died.

Each fears in history to trace his name, We jest at men who deeply stirred the past; And as we seek a tomb unknown to fame, A scornful glance at life we backward cast.

In silence shall we vanish from the soil, Where we have planted not one single thing; Either of little thought or fruitful toil, That can a fruitful harvest ever bring.

And e'en the tomb will prove a refuge vain, When we the future fervid seek to fly; And when the dead are dead, we shall be slain; We lacked alike the strength to live or die.

—[From the Russian of Mikhail Lermontoff.

"SCRAP.".

The Volga is the largest river of Europe. This country has an area of 2,291,615,347 acres.

The area of the earth is 197,000,000 square miles. Greece produces 56,000 tons of currants per annum.

Americans have \$300,000,000 invested in shipping. More cheese is eaten by the Danes than any other race.

Paris has expended more than \$400,000 in statues in honor of citizens. The circumference of the earth at the equator is 24,901 statute miles.

About 74 per cent. of the value of the exports of the United States comes from the farms.

The United States has dwelling-houses valued at \$14,300,000,000, containing furniture valued at \$7,200,000,000.

Illinois is first in corn, oats, pork, distilled liquors and railways; second in coal, wheat and hogs; third in cattle.

Asia occupies over four million square miles more than any other of the principal land divisions of the earth.

Outside of John Gull, M. P. of England, John Morrissey was the only pugilist who obtained parliamentary honors.

John Adams lived to a greater age than any other President of the United States, being ninety-one years of age.

In 1670 the Dutch owned and operated one-half of the world's shipping; now they own but 1 per cent. of the whole.

Adelphi Friend—Ah, Mr. Grumpsey, I hope you will not be in a hurry to trip don't you had better consult an oculist.—[Philadelphia Record.]

A schoolmaster, according to an advertisement in the Kentish Mercury, England, wishes to exchange his little daughter, age eleven, for a boy of similar age.

Teacher—What is the feminine of man, Thomas? Thomas—Woman. Teacher—And the feminine of gentleman? Thomas—[unhesitatingly]—Dude.—[Puck.]

Minnie Jefferson, colored, who claims to have been a slave in Thomas Jefferson's family, was in New York City, where she is living in New York at the reputed age of 107 years.

The business man who put in his window a placard reading "Don't go anywhere else to be cheated," was right in here. "I was disgusted to find that it didn't attract any customers."

Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who has been on his trip among the conferences of China and Japan, traveled since last May 23,000 miles without the slightest mishap.

She—Poor George makes himself ill entirely every time we have it. He—"He's fond of it?" "Oh, dear, no; he's afraid of its coming on the table next day as pudding."—[Chicago Irish, Man.]

Herman H. X., of the firm of X. X. X., who has slept most of the time for sixteen years, has again awakened, and is apparently in a normal state. He weighs less than one hundred pounds, but is improving in health, and fresh.

The withdrawal of the Princess of Wales from all social functions is largely due to her increasing deafness. English journals never refer to this, but it is an open secret that her failing hearing is the real reason for seeking seclusion.

The district court at Everett, Mass., has decided that a store-keeper is guilty of keeping a gambling-house who sets up in his place of business a nickel-in-the-slot machine which may put forth a cigar or may present only a fortune-telling card.

The late George Washington, of Savannah, was a great-grandson of Lawrence Washington, a brother of the great George. He was a North Carolinian by birth, a graduate of Yale and a lawyer. His age was seventy-six years. Before the war Mr. Washington was an old-line Whig, but when hostilities began he cast his lot with the Confederacy.

A large force of men are at work on the Sault canal. All the masonry in the lock chamber is completed, and the massive walls, 1,000 feet in length, 40 feet high and 30 feet thick at the base, tapering to half that width at the top, make a public work of which Canada may well be proud. The first vessel will pass through the canal next summer—probably in July.—[Toronto Truth.]

The Russian government has just issued a decree ordering that henceforth the services of all women clerks, telegraph operators, ticket-sellers, etc., employed on the Russian railroads are to be dispensed with, and the vacancies filled by men. No reason is assigned for this entirely unexpected and arbitrary dismissal of these women, who are the hardest working and most honest and conscientious employees of these branches of government service.

This notice appeared in a late issue of the Hawkinsville (Ga.) Dispatch: "We have a good, gentle family horse that we are anxious to exchange for a good 'possum' dog, or a pair of chickens. We will not make a bargain until we have seen the horse, and we have eaten up three loads of cypress shingles, two lot-rats, licked the bottom out of a cast-iron sugar kettle and commenced on the gable end of the house. The next time we have just got to swap, sell or kill, or be without a horse or home."

"The only certain way to foresee the nature of a winter, is by the time at which the forest leaves turn," said B. C. Blackley, a Michigan lumberman. "I have watched it ever since I was a boy, and when the leaves turn early we have a hard winter; when they turn late we have an open winter. One would suppose that the time at which winter set in would have everything to do with the turning of the leaves, and it is known that some open winters have set in early and some cold ones set in late. But I have noticed that the time of cold weather begins does not mean the turning of the leaves. The present winter set in early in Michigan. There was unusually cold weather in October, but the leaves did not turn until a month later than the average time. All lumbermen arranged for an open winter on that account, and they have not been mistaken. In fact, I have never known the sign to fail."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

THE NEW YORK STORE

(Established in 1833.)

The entire stock of H. B. Ragan & Co., bought at 55c on the dollar and now on sale here at prices which has already turned our store into a bee hive.

The bad weather of this morning made little or no difference, the crowds wanted goods and the prices were far more important than a little wet snow.



THE LOGANPORT STORE

We don't like to promise too much for to-morrow when the goods are going so fast. But you'll find these or something as good:

Dress Goods.

A lot of plain stuffs and fancy plaids, Loganport price 35c and 40c, our price 19c.

40-inch all-Wool Henriettas and Plaids, H. B. Ragan & Co.'s price 50c, our price 29c.

40-inch Silk and Wool fine Checks, 49c a yard.

All-Wool, Novelty Chevrons, their price 50c, our price 29c.

Black Corded Armures, not strictly all-Wool but sold at 50c, our price 29c.

A few pieces very fine all-Wool Black Henrietta 69c a yard, Loganport price \$1.

400 yards fine Black India Twill Serge 75c a yard, Loganport price \$1.25.

PORTABLE CREMATORY.

Garbage Is Burned On the Spot in Chicago—No More Foul Garbage Carts.

[Scientific American.]

It has been clearly demonstrated that the best method of disposing of garbage is to burn it. Crematories are being erected by municipalities all over this country for the reception of garbage.

This, of course, necessitates the carting of the unsightly and disease-breeding refuse through the streets, often for many miles, leaving a trail of contamination behind. The city of Chicago has had the march in this line of sanitary progress, and now has a number of portable crematories, which visit the back

grate of which is inclined toward the front end. On the top is a receiving box into which the garbage is thrown, and where it is subjected to sufficient heat to drive out most of its moisture. When the box is filled, a rod attached to the sliding bottom is pulled out and the contents dropped into the furnace, where the intense heat incinerates it instantly. While this burning process is going on, an attendant pushes the burning mass into a forward compartment which contains an inclined grate in order to keep the consuming capacity of the furnace up to its highest mark. The fire is maintained by the use of crude petroleum. Two cans designed to hold this fuel are used; one is on the rear end immediately over the furnace doors, and the other is forward. The flow of this fuel is easily regulated by a stopcock, so that if the fire becomes low it can be kindled almost instantly, making the crematory a raising furnace. Frequently, when in operation, the crematory reaches a white heat, so intense is the heat generated. The capacity of this furnace is enormous, and ordinary garbage disappears in it like paper. The crematory is followed by a wagon

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WHAT HARRY STRONGER

SLIGHT RECOVERY FROM THE WEAKNESS OF LAST WEEK.

Reviews of the Egg and Poultry Market at New York—The Financial Situation—Local and General Markets.

Indianapolis Wholesale Markets.

Changes in sugar and provisions were the feature of today's markets. Other lines showed little variation.

SUGARS LOWER.

Sugar was further declined to-day. The weakness of the sugar since the action of Congress has been a factor in the market. The market is now in a state of uncertainty. Quotations to-day show granulated sugars 1-16 lower, of A's and C grades 1/16 lower, and yellow 1-16 lower.

PROVISION CHANGES.

The general market for provisions, as before noted, has been dull and prices have been rather steady. There is a slight recovery in the market of eggs rather than by an active demand for hog products. Revisions of local prices to-day show a decline of 1/16 in kettle-rendered and 1/16 in lard and 1/16 in hams and 1/16 in shoulders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Light receipts continue to make apples valuable and the prices continue to go upward, though the demand is not notably active. The jobbers' trade in flour is dull. Those who sell flour, have found some comfort. Continued cold weather would be beneficial in this line.

The clover seed market is not as lively as it was, but prices are about steady.

Some of the dealers in clover seed and prices show an upward tendency. Optimum demand recently again, as was noted, owing to light crops. Quinine is also firm, owing to prospective lighter supplies of bark.

Eggs and Poultry.

Local shippers' prices on eggs, butter and poultry were unchanged to-day. The receipts of eggs at New York were 138,000 cases up to Saturday, against 127,725 cases for the same time the preceding year. A review of the market at New York shows a slight recovery in the market of eggs rather than by an active demand for hog products. Revisions of local prices to-day show a decline of 1/16 in kettle-rendered and 1/16 in lard and 1/16 in hams and 1/16 in shoulders.

The market in a very sensitive position with the outlook for the future.

Trade for actual use continues exceedingly dull while there is a large accumulation of stock and though a few limits are taken off, the larger proportion here and arriving are still in the hands of speculators.

POULTRY.

The market for dressed poultry, says the same reviewer, has generally been a very unsatisfactory one since the market has been liberal and while including a good many frozen or live packed for the freezer, which have come direct into refrigerators on arrival, still the fresh supply has been very limited and has been heavy and a large proportion has been more or less sticky on arrival, with considerable in really bad order. The stock of poultry has been in good condition has shown very little improvement in quality, most of the turkeys being heavy and extra, while the chickens have been mixed with starchy young roosters and all defective stock has been under neglect and steadily accumulating.

HENRY CLEWIS'S REVIEW.

Speaks of Western Improvement and Declares the East Too Pessimistic.

NEW YORK, January 28.—The Wall-street market shows little change from their late features. Transactions are light and the speculative movement is narrow, but the tone of prices remains firm. When prices yield, there are few sellers; nor do advances bring out any important amounts of stock. In brief, holders are not inclined to sell at present prices, and appear to be satisfied to hold on until conditions favor higher values. The feeling is very general that the depression has passed its climax and that the prevailing symptoms show that, both in the industrial and in trade, the process of recovery has distinctly set in.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

This turn of the tide is most conspicuous in the Northwest and Southwest. In those sections, the mercantile interests show a decided improvement, and a few days ago the markets of this city in an increased number of buyers, as well as in an ability to buy larger parcels, and in better collections and faster requests for remittance of payments. Unfortunately, on arriving here, these interior buyers find a discouraged feeling, much complaint and a lack of firmness in prices notwithstanding the extraordinary weakness of the stocks of goods; and under those circumstances they deem it prudent to buy less than they really want, with consequent discouragement to our local dealers. A few days ago a series of concessions were made in staple cotton goods, which, instead of encouraging sales, have frightened buyers and produced a general check on business in that branch of trade.

It would seem as though manufacturers and commission merchants have allowed their fears at the effect of the depression to get the better of their sober judgment, with the result of their overlooking the favorable points in the situation and the demand for goods.

The Moore packing Company gives these figures: Sugar-cured Hams—19 to 20 pounds average, 10¢; 20 to 21 pounds average, 11¢; 21 to 22 pounds average, 12¢; 22 to 23 pounds average, 13¢; 23 to 24 pounds average, 14¢; 24 to 25 pounds average, 15¢; 25 to 26 pounds average, 16¢; 26 to 27 pounds average, 17¢; 27 to 28 pounds average, 18¢; 28 to 29 pounds average, 19¢; 29 to 30 pounds average, 20¢; 30 to 31 pounds average, 21¢; 31 to 32 pounds average, 22¢; 32 to 33 pounds average, 23¢; 33 to 34 pounds average, 24¢; 34 to 35 pounds average, 25¢; 35 to 36 pounds average, 26¢; 36 to 37 pounds average, 27¢; 37 to 38 pounds average, 28¢; 38 to 39 pounds average, 29¢; 39 to 40 pounds average, 30¢; 40 to 41 pounds average, 31¢; 41 to 42 pounds average, 32¢; 42 to 43 pounds average, 33¢; 43 to 44 pounds average, 34¢; 44 to 45 pounds average, 35¢; 45 to 46 pounds average, 36¢; 46 to 47 pounds average, 37¢; 47 to 48 pounds average, 38¢; 48 to 49 pounds average, 39¢; 49 to 50 pounds average, 40¢; 50 to 51 pounds average, 41¢; 51 to 52 pounds average, 42¢; 52 to 53 pounds average, 43¢; 53 to 54 pounds average, 44¢; 54 to 55 pounds average, 45¢; 55 to 56 pounds average, 46¢; 56 to 57 pounds average, 47¢; 57 to 58 pounds average, 48¢; 58 to 59 pounds average, 49¢; 59 to 60 pounds average, 50¢; 60 to 61 pounds average, 51¢; 61 to 62 pounds average, 52¢; 62 to 63 pounds average, 53¢; 63 to 64 pounds average, 54¢; 64 to 65 pounds average, 55¢; 65 to 66 pounds average, 56¢; 66 to 67 pounds average, 57¢; 67 to 68 pounds average, 58¢; 68 to 69 pounds average, 59¢; 69 to 70 pounds average, 60¢; 70 to 71 pounds average, 61¢; 71 to 72 pounds average, 62¢; 72 to 73 pounds average, 63¢; 73 to 74 pounds average, 64¢; 74 to 75 pounds average, 65¢; 75 to 76 pounds average, 66¢; 76 to 77 pounds average, 67¢; 77 to 78 pounds average, 68¢; 78 to 79 pounds average, 69¢; 79 to 80 pounds average, 70¢; 80 to 81 pounds average, 71¢; 81 to 82 pounds average, 72¢; 82 to 83 pounds average, 73¢; 83 to 84 pounds average, 74¢; 84 to 85 pounds average, 75¢; 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NO BANKRUPT STOCK NO OLD OR SHELF-WORN GOODS EVERYTHING FRESH AND NEW

Only three days more of the great Sacrifice Sale. Store opens at 8 o'clock. Come early and buy the BEST at less than wholesale cost. Bargains in every department. Black Satin Duchesse at 89c, 98c and \$1.39, worth \$1.25 to \$2.

L. S. AYRES & CO

Bargains in Fine Plates and CLOCKS
Up to and including Feb. 10, we will sell plates of the highest grade of china, at 50% off. Clocks will sell at cost and 10 per cent. above cost. We do this to reduce stock and trust our customers will take advantage of the reduction.

Julius C. Walk & Son.
Successors to
Bingham & Walk,
Leading Jewelers 12 East Washington St.

FLETCHERS' BANK

In the notable improvement of the Fletchers' banking room we were called on to supply the art glass ceiling. Those who have seen it agree that we were not called in vain. Our point of observation is that you don't have to go away from Indianapolis to get Interior Decorative Work of any kind. The bank ceiling in question is not surpassed in artistic design or thoroughness of workmanship. We are equal to the occasion in Fresco, Tapestry or Art Glass.

EASTMAN SCHLEICHER & LEE
Window Bargain Sale
Every Monday.

BOSTON Dry Goods Co
LOOKING FOR ANOTHER ROOM IN THIS CITY.

"A parking dog is often more useful than a sleeping lion."
WINTER CAPS
Are Dirt Cheap.
DALTON, HATTER, BATESHOUSE.

When your physician prescribes, or you feel the need of an
EMULSION
COD LIVER OIL
be sure you get
SLOAN'S
It is made of the best materials and is
ALWAYS FRESH

Evening Length Gloves,
very long, special
lot, price

\$1.19

TUCKER'S GLOVE STORE
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ART EMPORIUM
Telephone 500.
Magnificent Mirrors.
See our window this week—All mirrors.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.
EPILEPSY.
An account of the only rational mode of treatment. Pamphlet edition 10c. Address: Dr. Williams, New London, Conn.

PLYMOUTH'S ANNIVERSARY.

THE CHURCH CELEBRATES THE EVENT—SPECIAL SERVICES.

Copies of Mr. McCulloch's Sermon on "Abundant Life," Distributed—Addresses by Dr. Runnels and Miss Taylor—The Sermon.

Special services were held at Plymouth church yesterday to celebrate the tenth anniversary. The platform was decorated with palms and evergreens. New pulpit chairs had been presented by the ladies of the congregation. A portrait of the late Oscar McCulloch was in a prominent place. After a special song service by the choir and the reading of the scripture, the pastor, the Rev. F. E. Dewhurst, distributed to the pupils of the Sunday-school, copies of the sermon on "Abundant Life," preached by Mr. McCulloch at the opening of the church in January, 1884. Copies of the sermon were also distributed to the members of the congregation after the service.

Upon the subject, "Memories of Plymouth Church and Plymouth Institute, 1884-1894," addresses were made by Dr. O. S. Runnels and Miss Emma Taylor. Dr. Runnels said that it was seventeen years ago that Plymouth church had been born into a new life. He referred to the work of Oscar McCulloch, and particularly to his inaugural sermon on "Accidents." Dr. Runnels said that it was the substitution of the word "accident" for "chance" which everybody that felt the need of a Savior was welcome. He did not believe in asking a person who was seeking salvation a lot of useless questions. The past of a man did not matter—it was his future that the church could influence.

Miss Emma Taylor spoke of the work of Plymouth Institute during the last ten years, and of the various classes that have been carried on where the masses could obtain higher education. She also referred to the university extension lectures which were being held in the lecture-room of the institute.

The Rev. F. E. Dewhurst was announced to speak on "A Look Ahead." He took for his text the words of Paul, "I seek not yours, but you." He said that Plymouth church was in the march of progress, and was prepared to "rise on stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things." He said: "It has been a joy and a gratification to us all to-day to take up these memories and experiences of the past ten years. Much that was prophetic, desire and expectation ten years ago has become history, has become life, and is written in the living tables of many hearts that have been touched by the influences that have gone forth from this place. So rapidly do events move on, so swiftly has much of the social and religious thinking become transformed, that some of the methods proposed for this church ten years ago and which had about them the impression of novelty, are now commonplace in the thought and action of many churches throughout the land. We are reminded then as novel perhaps to the point of doubtful expediency is at last eagerly copied and imitated, reminding one of the fable of the flower."

"Most can raise the flowers now, For all have got the seed."

But I am sure that if the voice which ten years ago spoke to you the message of abundant life could speak audibly to you to-day, it would be in the spirit of Moses's words to the people of Israel: "Go forward." He quoted from the sermon on "Abundant Life," in which the work of the church was outlined, and he showed that the line proposed by Mr. McCulloch had been followed. He said that another decade ought to see an ampler fulfillment of the prophecy contained in that sermon. In conclusion he drew a parallel between the making of the new Liberty Bell and the making of the new Plymouth church. He showed how people from far and near had sent jewels and gold and silver of his kind to be cast into the bell. He showed that when the bell was cast it gave out a clear, ringing tone. It spoke with no uncertain voice. So it was with Plymouth church. He said:

"Into the common life and the common we each cast that which we have, that which is precious to us. One brings of knowledge, one brings of his wealth, one brings of his counsel, another of his good cheer. It is all cast into the one mold of the church, and from the common gifts there comes forth a life resonant and melodious with all that has gone into it. It speaks forth and proclaims the coming day, the day of peace on earth and among men in whom God is well pleased." At the evening service a special feature was made of the music. A number of solos were sung, the most notable of which was "He Shall Feed His Flock Like a Shepherd" (from Handel's Messiah) by Mrs. O. M. Hudson.

RAILROAD NOTES

The local lines last week handled 16,986 cars, of which 4,002 were empties.

The New Monon in the third week of January earned \$48,757, an increase of \$837.

S. M. Felton, president of the Cincinnati Southern, has been elected one of the directors of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis.

Thomas Wink, formerly city passenger agent of the Vanderbilt, but now with H. R. Dering, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines at Chicago, is in the city.

D. O. Edwards, general passenger and ticket agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, a few days ago received an offer of a position on a Northwestern line but declined it.

L. D. Baldwin, general agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the New Monon, was notified to-day that D. G. Edwards, general passenger agent at Union Station, Mr. and Mrs. Van Frank are returning from a California trip.

E. C. McCormick, passenger traffic manager, and D. B. Martin, general passenger agent of the New York and New England States, they arranged the alliances that will give the Big Four business from that part of the country.

There is not a little speculation as to who will be the general manager of the Big Four. When Joseph Ramsey, Jr., was released, the office was established and much of the work was placed on the general superintendent. The latter official has more work than he can do, and it is thenceforth to appoint a general manager. It is thought in local circles that J. Q. Van Winkle will be selected. The name of C. A. Schaff, assistant to President Ingalls, is also mentioned in connection with the place. There has been some talk of an outside man, but this would be contrary to the general rule of President Ingalls, who believes in making promotions "from the family."

Mrs. Richings' Address.

Mrs. Helen Stuart Richings talked at Lorraine Hall yesterday afternoon about her life in a convent and her reasons for refusing to adopt Roman Catholicism as her creed. She said that the lives of nuns were of ideal purity and good works. As a Catholic she said she did not believe in infallibility of the church, or miracles and other points of belief. The address was delivered to the Spiritualistic Association. Mrs. Richings is a Scotch woman.

Requisitions for "Gold Brick" Men.
Requisitions have been issued for Lewis Ludlum, Frank L. Smith, Peter Conlick and Cameron Bostetter, who are under arrest at Pittsburgh. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to secure the men, which is alleged, he omitted at the time of his failure twenty-two years ago, has been dismissed by Judge Baker. The court held that the creditor, in whose interest the action was begun, had slept too long on his rights.

Bradshaw-Coffee Suit Dismissed.
The suit of William A. Bradshaw, assignee, against John H. Coffee, to require Mr. Coffee to put on his schedule certain items, which is alleged, he omitted at the time of his failure twenty-two years ago, has been dismissed by Judge Baker. The court held that the creditor, in whose interest the action was begun, had slept too long on his rights.

Thieves sink into an early grave for want of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This great remedy would have saved them.

Horicultural Society Report.
The annual report of the Indiana Horicultural Society has been issued. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$1,895.48. The disbursements were \$601.15.

Last Week of

W. C. W. S.

Great Trade Sale

This will be the greatest sale on record. The Trade Sale Stock must go, and much of it will be closed out at

Twenty-Five Cents on the Dollar

This will be the BIG WEEK of the sale.

Here are Silk and Wool Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods, Gingham, Calico, Outing Flannels, Blankets, Cloaks, Furs, Tin Ware, China and Glass Ware, Winter Underwear, Hosiery, Men's Shirts, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Millinery, Etc.

H. P. WASSON & CO.

Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.

Addresses By President Scott Butler and the Rev. J. W. Hansell.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association was observed at St. Paul's cathedral last night. The congregation was large and the interest in the occasion manifest. Two addresses were delivered, one by Scott Butler, president of Butler University, and the other by the Rev. J. W. Hansell, principal of the Young Men's Christian Association training-school at Chicago. President Butler spoke of individuality and its cultivation as a means to more perfect Christianity. The progress of the world had been to recognize individuality more, and relation to position, social or political, less. The man, and not the sphere, was now the consideration. Political and social prestige were not now paramount. Individuality did not mean selfishness, nor the denial of self and the consequent expansion of the heart was the true end of life. The highest good depended upon harmonious relations with society. The inspiration of marching to the music that kept in step a thousand others was grand; the march of the individual was always supported by a thousand others and should be fearless. He concluded:

Young man, somewhere in life's wide sea there awaits for thee the current of God's purpose. Leave dalliance and seek the deeper waters, and when thou shalt feel the secret forces square shoulders, brave swimmer, and strike out.

The Rev. J. W. Hansell spoke of the growth of the organization since 1844. It was founded by George W. Williams. During the first two decades it accomplished little, but after the war in the counsel of Bishop Potter, of New York, the organization found new life and developed into a numerical strength beyond the anticipation of its promoters. There were then twenty-five associations with 15,000 members; now there are 1,439 associations, with 245,000 members, and 428 college associations, with 27,000 members.

QUEBEC ICE CARNIVAL.
A Week of Fun and Frolic—Statues of Noted Men in Ice.

QUEBEC, January 29.—The annual grand ice carnival opened to-day, and for a week this historic city will be full of fun and frolic. The hotels and boarding-houses are crowded with strangers, and the event promises to be the most successful in the history of Canada's winter carnivals. This year the ice palace gives way to an ice fortress on the old walls that were so famous in 1775, and a monument in ice to the noted commander, which is a facsimile of the one in front of St. Paul's church in New York, has been erected on the spot where his body rested for forty years before the removal to the metropolis of the States.

The carnival began at 9 o'clock this morning with the first match of the curling bonspiel in the skating rink. It was open to the public, and there were a large number of contestants. The bonspiel will continue throughout the day and evening, and the final competitions will be played during the week on the rink of the local clubs. The ice fortress was formally opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the chief feature of the exercises being an address by His Excellency, Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada. A number of historical statues in ice were also unveiled. An immense removal of the ice was accomplished, and Governor-General was accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

The other events of this afternoon and evening included the opening of the bowling tournament at the club-house of St. Roch's Athletic Association, a 5 o'clock tea at the Quebec rink, a pyrotechnic display at the rink, and a performance by the band of the Citadel House and Dufferin Terrace and the opening of the Aberdeen slide on the Quebec Athletic grounds.

TEXAS NEGROES FRIGHTENED.

They Are Ordered to Leave Their Homes on Penalty of Death.

CADDO MILLS, Tex., January 29.—Over a month ago every negro in this neighborhood received an anonymous letter warning him that unless he left the locality by sundown of to-night he would be shot. The letter was signed "The Citizens." It is thought that this was a white man's country, and that negroes would not be permitted longer to remain in it. As a result, whole families of colored people, many of them old settlers, have been driven from their homes, and many of them are now seeking refuge in the neighborhood. A number, however, remain, and the business men and others by whom they are employed have armed themselves, and declare that they will protect the property against either mobs or ambush assassination. The negroes that have been driven from their homes, however, are thoroughly frightened, and many of them refuse to step out of doors.

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BUY HOME STOVES

See our Model Steel Ranges, NEW HOME Cast Range, Heating Stoves and Base Burners from \$5 up. All stoves guaranteed. Call and see us before buying.

HOME STOVE CO.
17 South Meridian Street.
GEO. ALIG, Manager.

About Street Paving.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:
It is quite certain that the property-owners in Indianapolis are largely in favor of good streets and that they shall be made in a permanent manner and as rapidly as possible. But while this feeling prevails, there are many who, while not openly opposing such improvements, are firmly convinced that the prices heretofore charged for asphalt pavements are much too high, and are greater than are charged in other cities where competition exists, and where equally as good materials are used.

It was probably a mistake of our Board of Public Works that the specifications for such work require that Trinidad asphalt—and a certain kind of Trinidad asphalt—must be furnished. This, too, at a time when it was openly charged that this particular kind of asphalt was controlled by a controlled company, and that it was sold at a price that was probably a mistake of our Board of Public Works that the specifications for such work require that Trinidad asphalt—and a certain kind of Trinidad asphalt—must be furnished. This, too, at a time when it was openly charged that this particular kind of asphalt was controlled by a controlled company, and that it was sold at a price that was probably a mistake of our Board of Public Works that the specifications for such work require that Trinidad asphalt—and a certain kind of Trinidad asphalt—must be furnished. 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